Cage, March 16.—By the falling brick wall at a west side fire, five people were buried in the ruins of a de- go to Hawaii alone just as Mr. Sedgeed dwelling and two firemen re injured. Three of the former are rescued alive, and only one, it is rist, is in danger of dying.

At about 3 a. m. fire was discovered In the picture frame factory of Stephen Carter, a five-story structure at 124 and ESS North May street, and in a short no the dames had spread throughout all the stories. The top of the th wall, weakened by the burning of its supports and adjacent flooring, seed and fell upon the one-story nedwelling of J. S. Chartier, at 120 Morth May street, adjoining the fac-

Those killed by the destruction of the Chartier residence are: 8. J. Chartier.

Lillie Chartier, his 17-year-old daugh-

phen Carter, owner of the picture factory; rescued from the deished dwelling; internally injured. May die

Miss Etienne Chartier, rescued from Chartier residence. Will recover. Rose Chartier, 10 years old; taken demolished dwelling. Will re-J. E. Cook, driver of engine No. 3;

builders bruised. Will recover. Patrick O'Connor, engine company Ma. T; crashed by falling wall; body

d. Will recover. The body of S. J. Chartier was found w the cottage south wall at 7 o'clock. The head was badly crushed by a section of wall and death must have been

Seen after 9 o'clock the firemen hed the last victim, Lillie Chartier. Both the bodies were removed to the mergue, where an inquest will be held. UNCLE SAM'S "NAVEE."

the Brooklyn Navy Yard and is Received

New York, March 16. - Secretary of the Mavy Herbert paid his first official icit to the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday morning. A salute of seventeen was fired as the carriage was driven towards the commandant's



When the secretary alighted arms white the band played the lively air of "Nancy Lee."

Proceeding to the office of the commandant, Secretary Herbert held a short reception, each one of the officers being presented by Commodore Erben. After the officers had been introduced the secretary was seen by a reased at the situation of things as ey appeared from a casual glance and said he would spend the rest of the day in making himself familiar with the matters necessary for him; to know da order to direct intelligently the works of this section of the depart-

ment from Washington.

DENVER'S MILLION.

There is a Hitch in the Transfer Owing Coin Caused by Abrasion—A Operation of the Course of the Mint, to Settle.

DENVER, Col., March 16 There is hitch in the contemplated exchange of si, eec, ooe in gold for a like amount of proposed by the Denver Siste. Should the negotiation be commaks would quit loser in the transaction not less than \$3,500. The all-impertant question at present with the eleven banks which comprise the Den-ver Clearing House association is on what basis of weight the government will accept the \$1,000,000 of gold coin, whether standard or current weight. The difference between the two is con-Washington has been queried on this select and his answer will decide The government has already deposited which residence is claimed or that he or Its million in currency at the Denver mint; and preparations for weighing an equal amount in gold cein began resterday. It was found that there was a depreciation of \$11 on every 55,000. The banks will probably stand | the public service of the state or of the by their contracts whether they lose or United States as aforesaid or is such voter or pays such poll-tax."

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich March 16 .--The first fatality of the flood at this sint occurred yesterday afternoon. wiett over the lowlands, when suddenty it gave way and the boy was

A Victim of Treachuous Ice and a Swift

Current

and nearly lost his life in the attempt. Wogel's body has been recovered by

Loupon, March 16.—Edward Parker the slayer of Abeille, sailed on bested from a convent to save her calling into the hands of Mr. Desduring the divorce proceedings, have recently been terminated

o then possession of the chil-

ENVOY TO HAWAII.

Monolulu to Investigate, on Behalf of the United States Government, the Status of Affairs and the Popular Senti-ment Among the Islanders. WASHINGTON, March 16.-There is a uggestion affoat that Mr. Blount may

wick was sent to Mexico by Secretary Bayard as special envoy to investigate the Catting affair, which occurred in Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Blount has occupied a conservative position on the annexation of Hawaii ever since it was first broached by a secret commission from the island last winter. He is credited with having a suspicion that United States officials might have encouraged the revolution and thereby put themselves in a position to be accused of having a part in the establishment of the government with which they are now asked to treat. Mr. Blount, it is said, will investigate the questions as to how the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani's government was accomplished; whether or not the provisional government represents the popular sentiment of the islands, and whether or not the annexation of the islands is desirable as a business matter. While settling these questions it is further asserted that Mr. Blount will inform the provisional government that the United States will not aid it in maintaining itself against any but foreign aggression. It will not sustain it against any other form of government The people of the island may see fit to attempt to establish. It is said that the administration early received information, which was deemed to be reliable, that hed by a falling wall; head and the overthrow of Queen Lilioukalani and the establishment of a provisional government were the result of a plan formulated by the sugar-producing elements of the islands, and which was furthered in San Francisco. Upon receiving this information the withdrawal of the treaty and the appointment of a commission to investigate the situation

were determined on. All statements upon Hawaiian sub ects are more or less speculative and seem to originate in great part with the Hawaiians in this city opposed to the present provisional government. Whether or not the information they The New Ruler Pays His Initial Visit to give out is authentic cannot be ascertained by inquiry of the state department, whose officials absolutely decline to say anything on the subject, maintaining a sphinx-like reticence on every point. The fact, however, apcears to be definitely settled that Mr. Blount has started for San Francisco and that he has been accompanied by Mr. Ellis Mills as confidential stenographer of the state department.

A NON-PARTISAN SERVICE,

Lighthouse Keepers Secure in Their Tenure if Faithful and Competent— of Franklin, O., is in Honolulu, being employed by a mercantile firm. movais Will Not be Made Simply to Put New Men and Partisans in Place.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Secretary Carlisle yesterday made the first enunciation of the policy that will govern his action in the selection of appointees in the life-saving and lighthouse service. The announcement was made in connection with two applications for positions in the lighthouse service. The

"In reply I beg leave to inform you that the positions for which Mr. Green and Mr. Burger apply are not vacant from his carriage the guard presented and no cause for the removal of the present incumbents is known. The great number of light-keepers employed and their isolated situations prevents anything like constant overseeing of their work, and a faithful performance of their responsible duties. involving the safety of vast amounts of property and the number of lives porter. He expressed himself as highly intrusted to their care, depends upon the good character and competency of the keepers themselves. It has been the policy of the department and of the lighthouse establishment to encourage and insure a high standard among them by retaining them in the service during competency and good behavior, and by promoting and trans-Col. Eliot F. Shepard gave a dinner ferring them to better stations as re-at his residence last evening in honor wards for good service. Light-keep-ers are held to a strict performance of duty, but unless some incompetency or neglect on their part is shown, they are not disturbed in their tenure.

nas been the uniform custom for liany years to regard the lighthouse establishment as a nonpartisan service. It is my intention to continue that custom. No light-keeper will be disturbed by me in his official position merely because of his political opinions."

A FAIR RULE !

Promulgated to Govern Civil Service Ex WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The civil service commission has made the fol-

"That on and after the first day of April next, no application shall be accepted for an examination for the department service where the appointment would be charged to the apportionments unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the commission that iderable. The director of the mint at the applicant is at the time and has been for the six months next preceding actually living and residing and having what Denver banks propose to do. his or her place of abode in the state in she is employed in the public service of said state or of the United States, or where the applicant pays poll-tax, or is a voter in said state, or is the wife or minor child of a person who is then in

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The demand for small notes in exchange for gold, which started in the west, has Cornelius Vogel, aged 12, was skating spread to the east and south, and yes-the ice which had formed during the terday propositions were received at the treasury department from New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The gain in gold yesterday by the burg went to the lad's rescue treasury was upwards of \$200,000. The gold offered and accepted from Denver and Chicago does not yet appear in the burg will recover from the shock treasury balance, and may not until a sharp struggle occurred, until the local's body has been recovered by the latter part of this week or the first flag was recaptured and the collegians of next

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.-The police are engaged in breaking up all the meeting places of the highbinders and arresting them on sight for vagrancy, Trave with his daughter Gindys, in York, with the intention of re-dailing his other children at Newport, on which they levy blackmail. Squads of police patrol Chinatown, and beat unmercifully any Chinese who gather unmercifully any Chinese who gather Vesterday the Chinese conin crowds. Yesterday the Chinese con-sul general made his first real move to take up the highbinders. He called a meeting of the principal Chinese merchants, and they formed an association whose abject it is to resist the demands of the highbinders for blackmailFROM HONOLULU.

Friends of Assexation in the Hawalia Capital Depressed Over the Tardiness of the United States in Welcoming the Is-lands to the Great Republican Family— Minister Stevens, However, Confident that the Matter Will Come Out All

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- The teamer Alameda arrived from Sydney via Honolulu shortly after noon yester day, bringing advices from the latter place to March 9. With the exception of Minister Stevens and a few other Americans, the friends of annexation were considerably depressed when the steamer Belgic arrived at Honolulu, on the 2d, bringing the news that the treaty of annexation had not reached a vote in the United States senate. The royalists were correspondingly elated. Minister Stevens is of the opinion that a popular vote on the question of annexation taken in the slands would be useless. With the exception of the rowdy elements and a few interested persons of prominence, there is no strong feeling against annexation. President Dole says he has

no reason to believe annexation will not come, even though it be deferred. The present unsettled state of affairs has not only manifestly a bad effect on commercial lines in Honolulu but is strengthening the royalists in their opposition. A number of secret meetings have been held at which various measures for the bettering of their position

have been discussed. So far as known no threats of violence or of a resort to arms have been made, but it has been proposed that the presentation should be made to the English government in the apparent apathy to the United States.

The Hawaiian civil rights league has been formed. It is said to be an anti-American organization made up of royalists and others, and contrived to delay annexation, and, if possible, prevent it altogether. Natives do not take kindly to the league, and it is stated they propose to form new league of

Judge Frear, of the city court, has been appointed to the position on the supreme court made vacant by the resignation by Sanford B. Dole, president of the provisional government. The retention in office of A. S. Cleghorne, father of the princess, as collector of customs, and other appointments have caused dissatisfation among some of the supporters of the government. Minister Jones, of the finance department, has announced that the total debt of the government is \$3,321,000. Charles N. Spencer, minister of the interior under Lilioukalani, died from a stroke of apoplexy on the 6th inst.

Frank C. Bloomer, who is charged by a Cincinnati newspaper with having left his wife and two children, Feb. ruary 8, to elope with Miss Ella Gathers.

WEDDED IN DEATH.

Shocking Tragedy at Pass Christian, Miss -Parental Opposition to a Marriage Re-sults in Murder and Suicide—A Milwaukee Couple, Supposed to Have Gone (Off to Get Married, Found Dead in the Pine

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., March 17 .- A most startling discovery was made here yesterday in the finding of the bodies of Miss Alice Nunnemacher, daughter of Mr. Herman Nunnemacher, a prominent merchant of Milwaukee, and William B. Miller, also of Milwaukee, both of whom had been shot through

Miss Nunnemacher had been spend ing the winter here with her parents, and last week Mr. Miller, to whom she was engaged, arrived here. Her parents opposed the match, and on Friday afternoon after luncheon she left the house and when night came on and she did not return and Mr. Miller had also disappeared, it was supposed they had gone off to be married.

On Sunday the parents left, hoping to find their daughter in New Orleans. Vostavlav, afternoon a young boy found the bodies in a pine thicket on the north side of the railroad, about 200 yards from the depot. From the position in which they were lying the supposition is that the young man must have first shot his company through the left temple and then shot himself behind the right ear, and death in both instances must have been instantaneous. The affair was evidently premeditated, as Mr. Miller had borrowed the pistol from one of the citizens on that morning. The deadly weapon was found by his side, where it had fallen after he had fired the fatal shots. The news has been telegraphed to

Miss Nunnemacher's father, who is in Hot Springs.

Jewish Money Lenders Asked to Boycott

LONDON, March 17.-The London Russo-Jewish committee has sent to every Jewish banker and bank direc-"agent" exchange in Europe a passionate appeal to combine in boycotting Russian loans and in boycotting the trade in Russian securities generally. The appeal is significant in connection with the fact that the Russian government has just issued a ukase providing for an internal loan and that Russian bankers are endeavoring to extend their relations with money centers outside of Russia. Owing to the leading position of Jews in the money markets of Europe it is expected the appeal, if complied with, will eventually drive Russian securities of all kinds out of the markets and wreak great disaster to Russian enterprises.

An Exciting Scene in Dublin. NEW YORK, March 17 .- A London dis patch to the Evening Post says: There was an exciting scene in Dublin Wednesday. After the unionist meeting 300 Trinity collegians paraded the streets bearing the British ensign. A large and menacing crowd followed yelling, "Tear it up," and singing "The Boys of Wexford." The students. armed with cudgels, repulsed the ugly rushes of their opponents, who, how-ever, seized the flag. At Grafton street entered the college.

Held for the Grand Jury. CHICAGO, March 17.-The coroner's jury inquiring into the responsibility of the Garden City Molding Co.'s fire on North May street, Wednesday morning, and the death of two persons by a falling wall of that building, last night brought in a verdict finding that Lillie Chartier came to her death by injuries received from the collapse of the wall, and holding Stephen J. Carter, the principal owner, to the grand jury, on the belief that Carter set fire to the building. Carter was seriously injured at the fire, and there are doubts of his JULES FERRY DEAD.

The Foremost Statesman of the French Republic Dies Suddenly of Heart Affec-tion—The Ultimate Result of the Wound Inflicted in, 1877, by the Assassin Aubertia Unsmirched by the Panama Scandal. PARIS, March 17 .- Jules François Camille Ferry, the celebrated French

statesman, is dead. M. Ferry's death was caused by heart disease. The affection of the heart from which M. Ferry suffered was due to the effects of a bullet striking a rib near the base of the heart at the time he was attacked by Aubertin in 1877. He was seized with spasms early in the morning, and despite every effort of the physicians, who were hastily summoned, the convulsions continued to grow in violence until, at 6 o'clock in the evening, he expired in a terribly severe spasm.

THE LIFE OF JULES PERRY. Jules François Camille Ferry was born April 3, 1834, at St. Dio in the Vosges, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was one of the active opponents of the empire, and was one of the first convicted of the famous politica trial of the "thirteen" in 1864. In 1869 he was elected to the corps legislature from the sixth conscription of the Seine. He took his seat among the members of the left. He voted against the declaration of war with Prussia. and at the revolution of September, 1870, he was proclaimed a member of the govern-ment of the national defense. When the communal insurrection broke out in October, 1860, Ferry risked his life to suppress it. He also displayed great courage and energy in resisting the insurgents on January 22, 1871. When elected a representative of the department of the Vosges in February, 1871, he redefense and also as administrator of the de-partment of the Seine, although retaining the atter office provisionally until March 18 of that

At the second siege and the entry of the troops into Paris, M. Thiers nominated Ferry prefect of the Seine, but owing to powerful hos tile criticism Ferry resigned ten days later. Subsequently it was reported that M. Ferry the appointment was never officially announced and Ferry was sent as minister to Athens. He resigned that appointment after one year.

After the resignation of Marshal McMah

as president in 1878 M. Ferry was appointed by sident Grevy minister of public instruction and fine arts.

FERRY'S EDUCATIONAL BILL. His educational bill, prohibiting members unauthorized religious communities, meaning especially the Jesuits, from teaching or managing schools, caused much controversy. Although the bill was twice defeated in the senate the proscription of the Jesuits was proclaimed and their expulsion carried out. Three members of the ministry having resigned, after some delay M. Ferry formed a cabinet. On November 10, 1888, the Ferry cabinet resigned on account of the attacks made upon the policy of the ministry in regard to the exportation to the United States. In 1883 M. Ferry was again called upon to form a cabinet, and he started upon a policy of colonial expansion which proved very costly to France. This colonial policy resulted in his overthrow in 1884. In 1887 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency of the republic, and in December of the same year he narnamed Aubertin.

In December, 1890, M. Ferry was elected sen-ator. The Panama canal scandal, which broke down so many public men, caused many to turn smirched by the developments, and upon the retirement of M. Le Roy from the presidency of the senate several months ago M. Ferry was

Paris Astounded by the Sudden Death M. Ferry.

Paris, March 18 .- The news of M Ferry's death astounded the city. No other event since Gambetta's death has made such a deep impression. Only three evenings ago he was at the opera, and Thursday he presided over the senate. Hundreds of politicians called at the house during the evening and inscribed their names on the visitors' books. The extra editions issued immediately after the death are still selling in enormous numbers.

Last Week M. Ferry resigned the presidency of the Estafette newspaper that he might devote himself entirely to his duties in the senate. The general feeling is that although his election to the presidency of the senate was contrary to the wishes of M. Carnot and M. Ribot, his death is a serious loss to the government. In the case of another cabinet crisis, he, in his official capacity, would have been the first man to whom M. Carnot would have been bound to turn for advice. It was with such an event in view that M. Férry's supporters in the senate compeled his election in the room of M. Le Roy, who was found to lack qualities

for his part in the next crisis. M. Carnot as president, M. Ribot as Premier and M. Ferry as president of the senate, the opportunists felt that they had four of their strongest men in positions to meet the perilous consequences of the Panama exposure. As yet the names of possible suc

cessors to the position have been hardly mentioned.

The Dead Statesman's Ambition. LONDON, March 18 .- The Paris corre spondent of the Daily News says of M. Ferry: "He intended to run for the presidency of the republic, and was determined not to take a ministerial portfolio while there was a chance for the presidency. He was averse to the alliance with Russia and had an intense tor, bank manager, stock broker and antipathy toward England. He used to ponder over German maps and on the wrongs which France had sustained from England. Bismark took advantage of his tendencies to foment his antipathy toward England."

Consul Charles Henrotin Decorated. CHICAGO, March 18. - Charles Henrotin, the stock exchange broker, has just received information from Turkey to the effect that his imperial majesty has conferred upon him the order of Commander of Medjidte. Mr. Henrotin has been consul in Chicago since 1877. The decoration is worn only by men who enjoy the highest favors of the sultan.

BERLIN, March 18 .- A miner named Boehm purposely exploded ten pounds of dynamite yesterday in the iron mine Volkmarskeller, in the Perz district. He and six other miners wer torn to atoms. Upon leaving home yesterday morning Boehm gave his wife a letter which, he said, was not to be opened till noon. The letter said merely that Boehm would never return. Boehm's motive is supposed to have been revenge, as he had trouble recently with the superintendent of the mine and was constantly quarrelling with his fellow workmen.

New York, March 18.—The tightness of the local money market, it was learned yesterday, is attracting gold across the border. An inquiry at many of the down-town banks elicited the fact that they have been receiving lots of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in eagles and double eagles, besides the national cur-rency from Canada. The third na-tional bank gave \$400,000 to the subtional bank gave \$400,000 to the sub-treasury this week, and says it has an increased supply. Other banks that have not received any gold direct have been becumulating it through the agoncy of their customers.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION. The New Administration Handlespped by

Republican Mismanagement. The condition of the treasury when Mr. Cleveland resumed office is in striking contrast with what it was when he entered upon the presidency eight years ago. The so-called treasury surplus was then beginning to assume large proportions, and it grew steadily until its amount in excess of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve for the redemption of notes, and \$80,000,000 of fractional and minor coin, and a number of other items which have since been absorbed into the general cash account, became \$80,000,000 in July, 1886, and \$110,000,000 in April, 1888. This great amount has since been so effectually wiped out that, in spite of various changes of bookkeeping with a view to increasing the apparent balance it has recently been a question whether the treasury could keep up the appearance of any surplus at all in excess of the \$100,000,000 reserve.

For the first fiscal year which closed few months after Mr. Cleveland entered office, the receipts of the government were more than \$100,000,000 in excess of its ordinary expenditures, and throughout his term of office the management of a redundant revenue was among its serious problems. All this has been changed under the influence of the increasing scale of public expenditures, until the treasury surplus has disappeared and the revenues barely sufficient for the current needs, and the requirements of the sinkingfund law are ignored.

The change in the money circulation of the country has been quite as great as in the condition of the treasury. The expansion of more than \$300,-000,000, which has occurred during the eight years is fully accounted for by the increased issue of silver paper; the outstanding silver certificates being greater in amount by more than \$200,-000,000 than in March, 1885, and more than \$125,000,000 of the new treasury notes having been issued under the Sherman law.

There can be no question as to the significance of these changes in financial conditions and no room for doubt as to the duty which they impose. The scale of public expenditure which has wiped out the great treasury surplus of a few years ago must be reduced and the silver legislation which is draining the government of its gold and undermining its power to preserve the interchangeability of its currency issues must be repealed.

The conditions that confront the new administration differ widely from those source of danger and difficulty is one that then existed and was clearly recognized by Mr. Cleveland. Silver pur- tion.—St. Paul Globe. chase legislation had already become a . — The country has been under comthe task of averting its dangers. The deep broken up.-N. Y. World. expedients which he adopted, and others that have since been tried, are on Mr. Cleveland to blunder them back now well nigh exhausted, and nothing into office are likely to be badly disapremains, if the worst of the threatened results are to be escaped, except the

prompt repeal of the silver law. There is as yet little definite knowledge of the intentions of the new administration in regard to financial policy, and assumptions on the subject are unwarranted. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle have properly refrained from committing themselves in advance, and kept themselves free to act as the case may require when they assume responsibility. Temporary makeshifts are not now to be considered. The prosperity of the country for the next four years depends on the prompt avowal of a policy that will ensure financial stability and confidence, and the new administration must meet the requirements of the emergency.-N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Facts Revealed by the Displacement o the Republican Administration. The administration which sought to escape censure by concealing the truth from the people has gone. The administration has come which proposes to deal with the people in entire candor and straightforwardness. Its first duty to the country, to the party and to itself is to make public at the earliest moment a truthful statement of the condition of the treasury. Upon that condition at the present juncture almost everything depends, the need of an extraordinary session of congress, the opportunity for a reduction of tariff taxation, the several currency questions, the necessity for a new draft question the matter of appointments to office drops relatively into insignificance. The former is imperative; the latter can wait. The business of the country is concerned in an exact knowledge of the treasury situation and of the steps taken to meet it; the preferences of localities as to persons are concerned in the appointments. The administration must and will meet the greater and more pressing problem

The dispatch of Col. A. K. McClure to the Philadelphia Times unquestionably anticipates in a general way the specific statement which Secretary Carto meet an obligation of \$2,000,000 eight millions of dollars, and thus explains why the last debt statement by Mr. Foster on the first of the month sor.—Chicago Herald. lacked the usual announcement of the iree gold on hand in the treasury. The that it can be impaired in no other way so insidiously and effectively as by a suppression of the facts. To state foreign labor, and foreign tin.—Philaplainly an evil is to take the first step delphia Times. ment, whenever possible, will enlist ident Cleveland four years ago depopular approval just as soon as the need of it to meet a present exigency is clearly set forth. is clearly set forth.

must be the issue of bonds. The last administration, under an equally pressing necessity, chose to neglect this duty rather than face the censure which such a confession of mismanagement, or worse, would evoke. The American people can discriminate between a remedy and an evil. For the administration which frankly and

courageously applies a remedy they will have respect. They have already condemned the adminis sible for the evil.—Albany Argus.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

High Tax Robbery. The idea seems to be gaining group in certain quarters that owing to the enormous expense of pensions it will be impossible for the democrats to reduce the tariff, and that they are now on the eve of abandoning the attempt to engage in a free fight over the coin-

We know of no good ground for such an opinion. The democrats will cer-tainly put through their tariff reform bill before they take up any issue on which a party division is possible. Any other course would be so foolish that the party adopting it would invite defeat. The democrats will not do it. They are as determined now as they were last year that the duties of the McKinley bill shall be lowered to a strictly revenue basis. This means, of course, that they are determined to nake a tariff that will give the largest possible revenue by encouraging the largest possible trade.

It is true that the expense of pensions is now enormous, but the means of raising the money to meet this axpense involves a question that can best be settled without regard to the question of reducing tarfff duties.

If it is found that more money must be raised to meet the increasing expense of pensions there will be two perfectly practicable methods of raising it-by increasing the whisky tax or imposing a tax on incomes. It may be that one or both of these taxes will become necessary, but it is hoped that it will be possible to check the expenditure for pensions before it gets much beyond the present unparalleled figures.

The income tax is a less evil than the prohibitive tariff tax, and if it should come necessary to levy it to pay pensions the democratic party would not hesitate to advocate the levy.

There has not been the least change in democratic intentions. The McKinley tariff will be reduced until there is not a prohibitive tax left in it.—St Louis Republic.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-The craze republican spoilsmen have for holding on to contemptible jobs in the federal service is indeed lisgusting to every friend of reform.-St. Louis Republic.

--- Where is the financial depression of eight years ago, and yet the main | the republicans predicted? The news indicates that if we have had any it died with the republican administra-

source of anxiety and financial dis- plete democratic control several days. turbance, and Mr. Cleveland applied It will be observed that the sky has not economical than others. himself from the day of his election to fallen nor the fountains of the great -The republicans who are relying

> pointed. Mr. Cleveland does not propose to drop the democratic bread on the buttered side. -St. Louis Republic. -Almost any republican paper is now willing to admit that North Dakota has as bad a lot of republicans as they claimed the citizens of Utah or New Mexico were when the admission

bills were under discussion.-St. Paul -Mr. Cleveland was in November. 1892, what he had been known to be for years, and he was made president because of that knowledge. The people got exact!y what they wished, and knew exactly what they were getting. -N. Y. Times.

-- "That part of Cleveland's inaugural which pertains to the currency reads very much as if it had been left over by Harrison."-St. Louis Globe-

Democrat. But there was precious little of the urrency left over by Harrison.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-No public document has appeared n this country for many a year so absolutely pervaded with the sanity of statesmanship, so free from the taint of partisan politics, so far above the infected atmosphere of demagogy, as the address which Mr. Cleveland delivered on taking the oath of office for the second time as president of the United States.-N. Y. Times.

-The most suspicious feature of Mr. Harrison's administration was the haste with which he sent in his Chilian message and his Hawaiian treaty. The new administration is evidently not afraid that Hawaii will be swallowed upon the national credit. Before this up by the sea or be blown away by the winds. It has not the republican dread of "tidal waves," "earthquakes," "cy-clones" and "landslides."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

-There was a net increase of the public debt for the month of February of \$615,699. Our revenues are large, but our expenditures are larger. It is not at all improbable that one of the first things that the Cleveland administration will have to do will be to borrow money to keep the federal pot boiling until an opportunity shall have been presented for remedial reform legislation.-Philadelphia Record. -Secretary Carlisle's first official

isle must soon issue to the country. It act was the exchange of a million dolpoints to a deficit in the treasury, so lars of treasury notes for an equal considerable that on the last full day amount of gold tendered by the bank of his term Secretary Foster refused ers of Denver. This transaction will assist in some degree in relieving the because there was no money on pressure upon the treasury for gold for hand to pay it. It asserts that the export to Europe, but if the amount was increased tenfold it would not be invaded and is now short by seven or more than sufficient to meet the exigency forced upon him by the trausfer of an empty treasury by his predeces

--We consume in round numbers nearly or quite 700,000,000 pounds of only pretext offered by the Harrison tin a year in this country. We have now had two years of trial under the administration for its policy of evasion now had two years of trial under the and concealment has been that the full McKinley tariff that increased the tax truth would complicate the situation on tin plate 130 per cent. In other and render disentanglement more diffi- words, the people of the country, all of cult. Were the United States an in- whom are consumers of tin, have been dividual, the excuse might hold good; taxed some \$25,000,000 to establish the but we are bound to assume that the American tin industry; and the official national credit will be respected and report of the last quarter shows that

need of it to meet a present exigency sis clearly set forth.

It is very evident that one of the lars, during the last month of his term earliest acts of the administration of service. The private secretary of Presmust be the issue of bonds. The last ident Harrison in the last month of his

SERIOUS FACTS ABOUT BREAD

A serious danger measces the health of the people of this country in the numerous alum baking powders that numerous alum baking powders that are now being urged upon the public.

There is no question as to the detrimental effects of these powders upon the system. Every Board of Health, every physician, will tell you of the unwholesome qualities they add to the food. Some countries have absolutely prohibited the sale of bread containing alum. Even small doses of alum, given to children, have produced fatal results, while cases of heartburn, indigestion, griping constipation, dyspepsis, and various kindred continut tombles from irri-

griping constipation, dyspepsis, and va-rious kindred gastric troubles from irritation of the mucous membrane, caused by the continuous use of food prepar with the alum or alum-phosphate pow-ders, are familiar in the practice of every physician.

It is not possible that any prudent

housewife, any loving mother, will knowingly use an article of food that will injure the health of her house or perhaps cause the death of her chil-

How shall the dangerous alum pow-ders be distinguished? And how shall the danger to health from their use be

Generally, alum powders may be known from the price at which they are sold, or from the fact that they are accompanied by a gift, or are disposed of under some scheme. The alum powder costs but a few cents a pound to make, and is often sold at 20 or 25 cents a pound. If some present is given with it, the price may be 30, 40 or 50 cents a

It is impossible to name all the alum powders in the market, but any baking powder sold at a low price, or advertised as costing only half as much as cream of tartar powders, or accompanied by a present, or disposed of under any scheme, is of this class, detrimental to

health, and to be avoided. But the easy, safe, and certain pro-tection of our bread, biscuit and cake from all danger of unwholesomeness is in the use of the Royal Baking Powder only. This powder is mentioned be-cause of the innumerable reports in its favor by high medical authorities, by the U. S. Government, and by the official chemists and Boards of Health, which leave no doubt as to its entire freedom from alum, lime and ammonia, its absolute purity and wholesom While its use is thus a safeguard against the poisonous alum powders it is satisfactory at the same time to know that it makes the whitest, lightest, sweetest and most delicious food, which will keep moist and fresh longer, and that can be eaten with immunity hot or cold, stale or fresh, and also that owing to its greater strength it is more

These facts should incline consumers to turn a deaf ear to all importunities to buy the inferior powders. If a grocer urges the sale of the cheap, impure, alum brands, it should be borne in mind that it is because he can make more profit on them. The wise housekeeper will decline in all cases to take

Take no chances through using a doubtful article where so important a matter as the health or life of dear ones is at stake.

CREDITOR—"The consciences of those two bankrupts appear to be very elastic." Assignee—"Well, don't you expect elasticity in suspenders?"—Clothiers' and Haberdashers' Weekly.

"Don'r wait for me," said the boots to the beaver hat. "Why not?" asked the hat. "Because it's your business to go on a head," replied the boots.



\$500 is offered, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for an in-curable case of Catarrh. Their remedy perfectly and permanently cures worst cases-

> A Powerful Flesh Maker. A process that kills the

taste of cod-liver oil has done good service-but the process that both kills the taste and effects partial digestion has done much more.

Scott's Emulsion stands alone in the field of fat-foods. It is easy of assimilation because partly digested before taken. Scott's Emulsion checks Comsumption and all other wisting diseases. Now York. Bold by dragging Chomi

Salvation Oil Try bi Cal AM SO HAPPY

Relieved me of a severe Blood to It has also caused my hair to go again, as it had been falling out handful. After trying many phys in vain, I am so happy to find a S.S.S. O. H. ELABRY, Galvesto & CURES STATE